GOOD SKATING AND GOOD MUSIC AT THE

OGDEN PARK

To-Night.

Tomorrow (WEDNESDAY) Afternoon,

THE GRAND BASE BALL MATCH GAME OF CRICKET

WILL BE PLAYED,

And in the Evening,

The Grand Masquerade Carnival.

ADMISSION $1.

WASHINGTON SKATING

PARK,

Open this Day and Evening.

ICE IN FINE CONDITION.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Grand Carnival This Evening.

☞ Entrance to Park on Fifteenth Street. Cars leave foot of Lake Street.

TICKETS—Gentlemen, $1 (cents); Ladies, 25 cents; to be obtained at the door and at the principal hotels.

☞ A splendid stock of Skates to rent. 50 cents per pair.

CENTRAL PARK,

NOW OPENED.

GOOD ICE.

Will be open to-day.

DR. P. GAYLORD WILL GIVE his Farewell Lecture to his friends and citizens of Chicago, at the

WEST MARKET HALL,

On Wednesday Evening, Feb. 10.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door. Admittance $1.00.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

LOUIS AGASSIZ,

PROF. AGASSIZ will deliver his Second Lecture

On Thursday Evening, February 11th.

☞ Tickets, with REDUCED RATES, for the course of four lectures, or for SINGLE LECTURES, can be obtained at the office of GEO. H. CHITTENDEN, Esq., corner of Lake and Clark streets.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings, and Saturday Afternoon,

THE CELEBRATED ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY

Will appear as follows:

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA;

THE MASQUERADE BALL,

Which will be given for the first time in Italy, Mme. Parepa in the character of AMELIA, Mr. Castle, the Page; Mr. Brignoli, the Governor, and Signor Morelli, Astrologer, Sig. Barili as Oscar.

Conductor and Musical Director ..... Sig. Muzio.

To conclude with the musical sparkling drama,

DON GIOVANNI (Don Juan.)

Tickets in advance to the day there at Higgins' Music store, 109 Lake street, and at the box office on the day of performance. Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

A GALLERY OF

200 Original Oil Paintings,

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Open from 9 A. M. till 10 P.M.

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P. T. BARNUM will be open five or six weeks. Don't miss it.

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THE ONLY PLACE TO FIND

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RE-ENGAGEMENT

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY

OF THE

Celebrated Vocalist,

TONY PASTOR

Brilliant Programme

TO-NIGHT.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Dress Circle and Parquette $1.00

Family Circle ..... .50

Private Boxes 10.00

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SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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All communications for this paper, in all cases, must be addressed to the office of publication, and not to any individual connected with the establishment.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The people of Richmond have just had a scare they will not soon forget, and our dispatches elsewhere give a very graphic picture of the scenes that occurred on Saturday and Sunday last. Apparently we only very slightly realized the greatest triumph and military success of the war, for had Gen. Butler's forces and artillery actually entered the capital, the rebel scarcs that must have ensued would beggar description. The movement on the Bagdad, the threatening advance of our Potomac army, had called all the rebel forces of any decisiveness to that direction, and thus gave Gen. Butler the opportunity he seized. A little more and there would have been such an exchange of prisoners as would have gone down illustriously in war annals. The debates in Congress yesterday were interesting and important. We second the motion of our Representative, and urge that all party interests with the speedy passage of the enrollment bill. Any unseemly and foolish setting now in the way of the completion of the needed legislation is directly in aid and to the comfort of the rebels.

Gov. Boutwell, of Iowa, has issued an eloquent and patriotic address to the people of that State, urging them to give a prompt and full response to the call for troops. Our dispatch elsewhere gives its main features.

The 10th of March is near at hand, the day on which our troops must be in the field. We have no active, dangerous—and the more dangerous for the desperate—enemy. We shall suffer loss and serious disaster unless, with full ranks we pour our armies into the coming campaign. The demand is one that only man can fill.

Temple, of Georgia, has seceded from the Confederacy, and claims to hold only allegiance to his own State, and refuses to invest as a Confederate senator. This dangerous case is the fallacy of secession. It was a little too much for the Richmond authorities to say locked Tennessee in limbo.

Our Memphis dispatch furnishes very substantial proof that the first fruits of Federal occupation, in the shape of large receipts for internal Revenue, are beginning to come in with a promptness and to an amount that promises, as far as such a fact can, permanence in the re-established institutions. Even Gen. Beauregard accepts the necessity and yet knows understood to come from him, not made through other parties (even as Secretary Buchanan paid the ransom out on his Chicago real estate.)

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New York, Feb. 9.—The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans the 3d inst., has arrived.

General Banks' letter to the Sugar growers says he will allow all persons to vote at all the coming election who have been registered as voters under the President's proclamation of July 8th, 1863, and he has issued orders upon this subject. He will be glad to appoint Commissioners of Election, who will be authorized to administer the oath of allegiance to the voters at the polls, in accordance with the State laws. All voting on the day of the election will be numbered to avoid fraudulent voting. Citizens of the State shall be authorized to say those who are not, cannot vote.

The Free State Constitutional Convention met the night of the 1st. After an exciting session Mr. Flanders was elected President. The majority was nominated Union, with a fair ticket. The election of Mr. Flanders to-day is that dissolves into a separate Convention and nominated a ticket with a full ticket, a portion of whom are of the Right Wing of the party.

The shooting of veterans exceeds all our previous estimates.

The political campaign was looked for to-day, but nothing of the kind has yet arrived. No doubt Mobile will be the scene of warfare next campaign.

Gen. Banks adheres to the day at first fixed for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, viz., the first Monday in April, asserting that the response to the date of the proclamation of amnesty, and the consequent time for future consideration by the people in the selection of delegates.

Gen. Banks's proclamation for a State election on Feb 22d, in accordance with the act of Gen. Butler, was published.

Gen. Banks's wife, and child, mother, died on the use of his name before the State Convention as a candidate for Governor.

The steamer St. Mary, at New Orleans from the Ocean, brought the 3d Illinois volunteers out.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1864.

HOUSE.

Mr. ROTCHKISS, of N. Y., introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad to the Lake Superior railroad, and providing for its use by the United States free of charge.

Mr. ODELL, of N. Y., opposed the admission of Mr. Field, on the ground of the district constituency, and took occasion to severely condemn the conduct of interference with the elections in that State. Mr. Field was a convert to the pernicious doctrine of the revolted States are out of the Union. Mr. ODELL, of Pa., replied to Mr. Field, the Governor had no interfered as to affect an election. The House by 97 to 16 adopted the resolution that Mr. Field is entitled to a seat.

The House went into Committee on the Enrollment Bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. WASHBURNE, in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Senate's bill in relation to the enrollment laws.

Mr. KERMAN, of N. Y., offered an amendment exempting clergymen who are not engaged in preaching or ministering to the sick.

During the debate Mr. COX, of Ohio, opposed the amendment, saying that the position of the clergymen of the country ought not to be changed.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., also opposed the amendment, but for a different reason. He didn't want to put an insult on the patriotism of the clergymen.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, said that no patriotic clergyman had asked any such exemption. He knew of one church which numbered 700 of which his colleague (Cox) composed.

Mr. COX resumed—saying that the rebellion was fomented by the clergymen, North and South. His colleague (Spaulding) was not the man to impugn his (Cox's) loyalty, as he stood by him when the copperheads were trying to outlawry (Spaulding) was singing treason to John Brown, and plotting self-destruction.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Ill., made an earnest appeal not to waste time in personal disputes, but to act upon the bill before them, as with thirty days the draft is ordered, to enable a campaign the most important and vital in the Rebellion was opened.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wis., offered a proviso that ministers have not heretofore and shall not in future preach politics. [Laughter.] He thought Lincoln's election should be a separate Convention and nominated him with a full ticket, a portion of whom at least of high standing in the party.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA... NEW PHASES.

Ben. Butler's Movement on the Rebel Capital.

GREAT SCARE AMONG THE RICHMOND REBELS—WHY OUR SCHEME FAILED.

Late and Important Southern News by Rebel Sources.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND NORTH CAROLINA—"HARK, FROM THE TOOMBS."

Collecting Internal Revenue in Memphis.

MATTERS MILITARY AND CONGRESSIONAL.

Debate on the Enrollment Bill.

GOV. STONES' ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IOWA.

MATTERS AT SPRINGFIELD AND INDIANAPOLIS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1864.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Feb. 8th, has the following account of an attempted raid on Richmond by our cavalry.

"A wicked prank, during a signal was given for assembling our forces intended for local defense, and soon hundreds of men armed and equipped hurried towards City Hall, the appointed place of rendezvous. It was evident that the Yankees had penetrated their lines by the way of Richmond." On inquiring for the cause of the alarm, we learnt that the enemy had, at an early hour, crossed York River Railroad near Diapsco Station, and destroyed a freight train, with the intention of crossing Chickahominy at McClellan's bridge; but finding that impracticable they recrossed the railroad track and passed the Chickahominy at Forge Bridge, on the road, about three miles south east of the railroad.

They were reported to be drawn up in line of battle, southeast of White Oak Swamp. They did no damage to any private property save to the railroad.

The report gave their numbers at 5,000 men. They may have had half that number.

Of the preparations made on our part to receive the raiders, it is unnecessary to speak.

Subsequent information, received yesterday evening, puts down the Yankee force at twelve guns, two regiments of cavalry, and three or more of infantry.

They were shelled, after getting in line of battle, by a portion of Gen. Stuart's men, and very soon afterwards formed in the direction of Willoughby Point, from which they advanced.

Their object was to create a diversion and make a raid, if in Pemdon, or put up a scare in Richmond. They signally failed. The forces for local defense are increasing, order restored.

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The 14th Connecticut suffered severely.

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"Gen. Kilpatrick's reconnoissance conclusively proves that no force of the enemy occupies the country east of Mine Run. The small parties of cavalry all belong to Hampton's Legion, which is stationed at Fredericksburg. More than half of the videttes have no horses, are seldom relieved, and are sometimes obliged to walk 25 miles to their post of duty.

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FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 6.—The expedition having returned, we are permitted to state the following facts:

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It was expected to surprise the enemy at Bottom's Bridge, who had for some time only a small picket there. The surprise failed, because, as the Richmond *Examiner* to-day says, "a Yankee deserter gave the information at Richmond of the intended movement."

The enemy had felled a large amount of timber, so as to block up and obstruct the fords, and make it impossible for our cavalry to pass. After remaining at the bridge from 2 o'clock until 12, General Wistar joined them with his infantry, and the whole object of the surprise having been defeated, General Wistar returned to Williamsburg.

On the march back to New Kent Court House, his rear was attacked by the enemy, but they were repulsed without loss to us.

A march by our infantry, three regiments of whom were colored, of more than eighty miles, was made in fifty-six hours. The cavalry marched over one hundred miles in fifty hours. This shows that it is possible to make a campaign in Virginia in winter.

The dispatch boat is just in from Newbern, N. C. General Palmer reports everything going on well in that district. The loaves in the vicinity of public property are too thick to mention. We would not desire a more favorable result. The losses in killed, wounded and missing are but few.

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Cannon were hauled through the streets, women and children were flocking to and fro, and there were all the evidences of such a panic as his seldom been witnessed in Richmond.

On Sunday morning things was no abatement in the excitement. The guards were all marched out of the city to the defenses, and citizens were placed in guard over the prisoners. Horsemen were dashing to and fro, and the excitement was the highest pitch. Rumors were flying thick and fast, and the wildest reports were in circulation.

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For several days previous to this alarm the troops in and around the city to the number of 4,000 or 5,000 had been sent off to join Lee's army, with great dispatch. The impression was prevailing that a general battle was contemplated by Gen. Meade. In this they were right, as during the progress of the excitement on Sunday intelligence was received that Meade had crossed the Rapidan.

On Monday morning a courier arrived at City Point, bringing copies of the morning papers with the intelligence that the excitement had abated and that it had been ascertained that the Yankees were falling back from the Chickahominy, and had abandoned the attack.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.

General Lee is reported in southern papers to have recently said in a conversation that with twenty thousand more men in his army and forty thousand in Gen. Johnsons army, all the Yankee troops possible to be brought against them, could be whipped, and that if the contest could be prolonged till September, the great crisis of the war would be passed.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* of Feb. 5th says that it is likely from present indications that the main object of the Federals in the spring campaign will be to take that city, and thus destroy the main junction of railroad communications in the Confederacy. It adds that Atlanta is the last connecting link with Alabama and Mississippi. Should the enemy gain possession of it, the result must be that the South will lose both these States, and suffer South Carolina and Georgia to be overrun. To lose Atlanta would be to lose the source whence food is at present drawn.

The *Intelligencer* says the reinforcement of Johnston by 20,000 men. Atlanta must be defended between there and the Etowah.

The *Intelligencer* denies the truth of the current report that preparations are making at Dalton by Gen. Johnston to fall back from Dalton. It says it is on authority that he will fight there if attacked.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer*, of Feb. 2d, says an attack had been expected on Mobile for weeks. The day is not far distant. The movements of Sherman in Mississippi are but to distract attention from Mobile.

The Richmond *Enquirer* quotes Gen. Johnston as expressing the opinion that Mobile is more really defended than any city in the Confederacy.

The Richmond *Enquirer* considers the movements in Mississippi more political than strategical, and thinks the real object of the expedition to be the possession of Jackson, Capital and State government, in intention of crossing Chickahominy at McClellan's bridge; but finding that impracticable they recrossed the railroad track and passed the Chickahominy at Forge Bridge, on the road, about three miles south east of the railroad.

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The Richmond *Enquirer* considers the movements in Mississippi more political than strategical, and thinks the real object of the expedition to be the possession of Jackson, Capital and State government, in intention of crossing Chickahominy at McClellan's bridge; but finding that impracticable they recrossed the railroad track and passed the Chickahominy at Forge Bridge, on the road, about three miles south east of the railroad.

They were reported to be drawn up in line of battle, southeast of White Oak Swamp. They did no damage to any private property save to the railroad.

The report gave their numbers at 5,000 men. They may have had half that number.

Of the preparations made on our part to receive the raiders, it is unnecessary to speak.

Subsequent information, received yesterday evening, puts down the Yankee force at twelve guns, two regiments of cavalry, and three or more of infantry.

They were shelled, after getting in line of battle, by a portion of Gen. Stuart's men, and very soon afterwards formed in the direction of Willoughby Point, from which they advanced.

Their object was to create a diversion and make a raid, if in Pemdon, or put up a scare in Richmond. They signally failed. The forces for local defense are increasing, order restored.

Yankee prisoners, some 4,000 of whom are encamped on Belle Isle, could not restrain their exhibitions of diabolical joy on hearing the alarm bell ringing, and the firing attributed to the island, when manifestations ceased."

THE MOVEMENT ON THE RAPIDAN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

The papers contain fuller particulars of the late reconnaissance over the Rapidan, but there is little additional information.

The 14th Connecticut suffered severely.

The New York *Tribune's* dispatch says:

"Gen. Kilpatrick's reconnoissance conclusively proves that no force of the enemy occupies the country east of Mine Run. The small parties of cavalry all belong to Hampton's Legion, which is stationed at Fredericksburg. More than half of the videttes have no horses, are seldom relieved, and are sometimes obliged to walk 25 miles to their post of duty.

The New York *Times'* dispatch says it has been ascertained that the main body of Lee's army is between Gordonsville and Orange C. H. Citizens residing within the enemy's lines say Lee expects to have 45,000 conscripts added to his army by the new levy, raising it to 90,000 or 90,000 men.

GEN. BUTLER'S LATE MOVEMENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 6.—The expedition having returned, we are permitted to state the following facts:

On Saturday morning General Butler's forces, under command of Brig. Gen. Wistar, marched from Yorktown, via New Kent Court House. The cavalry arrived at half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, at Bottom's Bridge across the Chickahominy, ten miles from Richmond, for the purpose of making a raid into Richmond, and endeavoring, by surprise, to liberate our prisoners there. The cavalry reached the bridge at the time appointed, marching forty-seven miles in sixteen and one-half hours. A force of infantry followed in their rear for the purpose of supporting them.

It was expected to surprise the enemy at Bottom's Bridge, who had for some time only a small picket there. The surprise failed, because, as the Richmond *Examiner* to-day says, "a Yankee deserter gave the information at Richmond of the intended movement."

The enemy had felled a large amount of timber, so as to block up and obstruct the fords, and make it impossible for our cavalry to pass. After remaining at the bridge from 2 o'clock until 12, General Wistar joined them with his infantry, and the whole object of the surprise having been defeated, General Wistar returned to Williamsburg.

On the march back to New Kent Court House, his rear was attacked by the enemy, but they were repulsed without loss to us.

A march by our infantry, three regiments of whom were colored, of more than eighty miles, was made in fifty-six hours. The cavalry marched over one hundred miles in fifty hours. This shows that it is possible to make a campaign in Virginia in winter.

The dispatch boat is just in from Newbern, N. C. General Palmer reports everything going on well in that district. The loaves in the vicinity of public property are too thick to mention. We would not desire a more favorable result. The losses in killed, wounded and missing are but few.

THE GREAT SCARE AT RICHMOND.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—A special dispatch from Fortress Monroe to the *American*, from Mr. C. C. Fulton, who is at City Point, says the scare of Saturday with Commissioner Ould and Captain Hatch, the truce officer, arrived on Sunday at City Point. Two citizen prisoners were brought down. They were both Marylanders. They brought exciting news from Richmond, which they represent as in a state of the most fearful excitement, from which no one is exempt. (Our dispatch elsewhere gives its main features.)

At midnight on Saturday the bells of the city were rung, and men were rushing through the streets crying "to arms!" "to arms!" "the Yankees are coming." During the remainder of the night there was intense consternation over every one visible. The home guard was ordered out, and all the militia and detailed men could be heard in all directions.

Cannon were hauled through the streets, women and children were flocking to and fro, and there were all the evidences of such a panic as has seldom been witnessed in Richmond.

On Sunday morning things was no abatement in the excitement. The guards were all marched out of the city to the defenses, and citizens were placed in guard over the prisoners. Horsemen were dashing to and fro, and the excitement was the highest pitch. Rumors were flying thick and fast, and the wildest reports were in circulation.

During the morning the excitement was increased by the arrival of Gen. Stuart, who had been sent for by Gen. Lee. He arrived at 11 o'clock, and immediately ordered his command to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

Subsequently, the excitement was somewhat allayed by the arrival of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, with his brigade of cavalry, and that of Gen. Rosser, who had been sent for by Gen. Lee. Their arrival was hailed with delight by the citizens, as they were known to be in the vicinity.

The rumors that prevailed were conflicting and wild. It was their impression that from 5,000 to 10,000 cavalry would have had little difficulty in entering the city, liberating the prisoners, destroying the forts and public property, and retiring by the peninsula, before any sufficient force to resist them could be brought to the aid of the small garrison left to defend it.

For several days previous to this alarm the troops in and around the city to the number of 4,000 or 5,000 had been sent off to join Lee's army, with great dispatch. The impression was prevailing that a general battle was contemplated by Gen. Meade. In this they were right, as during the progress of the excitement on Sunday intelligence was received that Meade had crossed the Rapidan.

On Monday morning a courier arrived at City Point, bringing copies of the morning papers with the intelligence that the excitement had abated and that it had been ascertained that the Yankees were falling back from the Chickahominy, and had abandoned the attack.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

THE NEW ENLISTMENTS.

Every loyal, patriotic heart has been cheered by the alacrity with which veteran Illinois regiments have re-enlisted for the war. By it the spirit of dark and perfidious counsel which in their country is manifested by acts which cannot be misunderstood. From the beginning they determined to put down this most wicked rebellion, and they don't mean to lay down their arms till the glorious work has been thoroughly accomplished.

Of the thirty-one veteran regiments forty-six have enlisted as veterans. Most of these are home on furlough, or on the way, and before the campaign opens, with ranks filled by former friends and comrades, they will be in the lines feeling the enemy, ready with deafening cheers to welcome the inspiring command, "Forward!"

The question has been asked, and in both partisan and unpartisan, why do the other twenty-five regiments hold back? They are brave and patriotic; what prevents their standing by side with their gallant fellows in arms? Inquiries thus far made, have led to the conclusion that most if not all of these regiments have been under the leadership of ignorant, incompetent, and not a few of brutal officers. There may of course be exceptions, but these are believed to be mainly few in number. In some way, at least, most of their officers have become exceedingly unpopular, and hence the boys will not serve any longer under them. Where, upon inquiry, any regiment is found unwilling to re-enlist as veterans under their present officers, every effort consistent with the honor of the State or General Government by which new and competent officers shall be placed over them when they re-enlist. The exigencies of the service require that some prompt and efficient means should be adopted to remedy the evil. The country cannot afford to lose say ten thousand veteran soldiers in order to continue in shoulder straps men who have proved themselves unworthy to lead their men to victory and to glory. We trust the State or the authorities at Washington will soon investigate this subject, and if the facts are found as alleged, apply the proper corrective that the boys may extend themselves "in" on the 1st of March, and get the liberal bounty awarded to them by a grateful country.

HOW TO SUPPORT THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Rhetor West continues "to be filled with apprehensions of an approaching financial crisis—which, if not seasonably provided for, may prove as serious a trial as the war itself which has produced it." The remedy he proposes, by which to avert the "crisis," is, to repeal the poor man's Homestead law, sell the public lands at its former limits, and apply the proceeds to the payment of the interest on the National debt. We showed in an article yesterday that this proposition is reversed in every line and sentence, and that the true way to protect the National credit and support the Government, is to increase population by encouraging emigration, and to increase production by fostering industry, thereby increasing taxable wealth, from which the Government and the debt will be supported.

Estimating the national debt at the end of the war at West's figures, three thousand millions, and our then population at thirty-three millions, this would be a debt of ninety dollars to each inhabitant, and at five per cent interest, would amount to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Add to this sum one hundred millions for the support of the army and navy that must be maintained, and the other expenses of the Government, and the whole annual expenditure would be $7.60 per inhabitant, to be raised by tariff and internal taxes.

Every emigrant that comes to our shores, by his industry, will add to the national wealth, and by his consumption of taxed goods will pay $7.60 per annum towards the support of the Government and the payment of the interest on the national debt; 200,000 emigrants will pay into the National Treasury ten millions of dollars of taxes in a year, which is the annual sum West thinks might be derived from the sale of the public land. One of the greatest blessings that can be possibly be held out to Europeans to come to this country is our homestead law, which assures them of free homes in the West. Each family of Germans, Scandinavians, Hollanders, English, Irish or Scotch, that settles on a quarter section of Uncle Sam's domain will consume forty-five dollars per annum in the national revenue, and of course that this is good rent for the use of the land.

But the greater the population the less taxes each inhabitant will have to pay. If the national debt shall be $60 a piece for thirty-three millions of inhabitants it will only be $75 to forty-three millions, and $90 for sixty millions five years hence, and $20 to each when it shall be one hundred millions in 1920.

Emigration from Europe for the next twenty years ought to average one half million a year, and will far exceed that number if Congress acts wisely. During the past sixty years emigration to this country has principally come from Ireland and Northern Germany. But when the war is ended and the "Sunny South" is made free soil, and its barbarous, repulsive slave codes are wiped out, an immense emigration will pour into this section from France, Italy, Southern Germany and Hungary, for the purpose of cultivating cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, corn, vines and other fruits.

The great fiber of commerce—cotton—to cultivate which on free soil, will attract swarms of emigrants from the banks of the Danube, the Rhine and the Po, with a power of irresistible attraction that which we are people in the cold regions of the Rocky Mountains. The fine peasantries of the West and well remunerated labor in our cities will bring into the West and East myriads of hardy and industrious people from Northern Europe. There will be a new accession of English and Scotch artisans for our shops, and of Scandinavian, Holland and Polish farmers for our unsettled lands, the like ever before witnessed in this country.

Our population has therefore doubled itself once in every twenty-five years. The taxable wealth of the country increases twice as fast as population; it will therefore double once in ten years, as shown by the last census. By means of our railway system, the units, tens and scores of the engineer and the inventor of labor saving machines in factories and in farming, wealth is created far faster than formerly. And this is the secret of the ability of our Northern people to loan the Government, even hundred millions a year for their suppression, and a million or more young men to crush a gigantic rebellion. If the people of two-thirds of the Union are able to spare the Government such means of warfare, surely the whole Union will be abundantly able to pay the interest on it, more especially as by the rapid increase of population and wealth, the burden will grow less per cent lighter each year on the taxable property of the country.

The present debt of Great Britain is four thousand millions of dollars, while the population that supports it, is less than two and a half millions. The area of England, Ireland and Scotland is only 120,000 square miles, being less than Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. These two little islands support a national debt of four thousand millions, a standing army of 120,000, a large navy, a splendid civil service, who own all the land—the people being merely tenants; a prodigal Court, and a titled State priesthood maintained on tithings. The interest on the debt of Great Britain costs to them a heavy burden—and proves taxing. This being so, why cannot the continent of North America (for Canada and Mexico are soon to be ours,) containing fifty times the arable surface of those two islands, sustain a debt less than three times greater as large as that of Great Britain? Our standing army after the war is ended, will be reduced to 40,000 or 50,000 men, and our navy in commission in like proportion. We shall have no spendthrift aristocracy to maintain—we are declaring the ones that heretofore earned the honesty and invested us in the country war. The masses of the people are freeholders—owning the lands and tenements in the simple, which they occupy. We have no church establishment fastened on the backs of the people by law, to devour their substance and souls. We are shielded by the mechanics worthiness. We have no royal court to support, consuming millions and plunging the wealthy classes into wild extravagance by its example of profuse expenditure. Our President costs the country one and one quarter to every twelve inhabitants. Our neighbor Republic is not restricted to five degrees of latitude, producing a few cereals, roots and grasses like Great Britain; but embraces all climates from tropical to arctic, and grows in perfection almost every product required for the support, comfort or luxury of the human race. Its range of mineral wealth of minerals from limestone to gold, equal the other portions of the earth. The population of the Republic are all of a common race, the homogeneousness of which is unparalleled in history. Their language is common, and their literature, laws and institutions are the same. Their love of country,

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Dr. Green Hickers,

[illegible] have [illegible] the virtues of BULL'S [illegible] BITTERS. If any such there be, read the [illegible] and [illegible] will [illegible] it.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 26, 1865.

[illegible] have done a good [illegible] by the use of Dr. JOHN BULL'S GEORGIA [illegible] BITTERS. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

THE CITY.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—The President of the Academy of Science will give an entertainment this evening at his residence to the distinguished naturalist, Professor Agassiz, to which all members are invited.

VESSEL SOLD.—The schooner Millard Fillmore was yesterday sold, with all her rigging and tackle, at Nashua's sale for $600. The purchaser was David Ferguson, of Milwaukee, for home account. The Fillmore is to be fitted for carrying extensive repairs.

ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON.—A grocery keeper named Matthew, onto the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, was robbed of $300, while sitting in his store on Monday night. He had the money in a little bag in his pocket, and fell asleep in his chair; the money was gone when he awoke.

IOWA RECRUITS.—About one hundred and seventy new recruits for the 15th Iowa Infantry passed through this city on Monday night, en route for Louisville, Kentucky. They left over the Chicago and Galena Railroad, and will go by way of Keokuk, Indianapolis and Jeffersonville. They will arrive at Louisville this evening, and will at once be placed in the veteran ranks, and go into active service.

MRS. CORA HATCH.—The Cora Hatch-McKinley combat has, with the consent of the parties in interest, been virtually withdrawn from the New York Circuit. Our readers will remember Mrs. Hatch as a successful lecturer upon the spiritual affairties, and will regret the scandal which has attached to her on account of her connection with the Elder McKinley. Mrs. Hatch is a woman of remarkable power, and gained many converts to the new faith.

LARCENY.—An Irish woman named Mary Dedee was arrested last night for the larceny of a large quantity of clothing and jewelry from the premises of Mrs. Amelia Clayton. A portion of the missing property was recovered from a pawn office, and the rest from Mrs. Dedee's dwelling. The prisoner explains her connection with the property by saying that it was brought to her by a woman, for the entertainment of Mrs. Clayton, and upon her representation the young woman then was arrested. Her name was not given to our reporter.

A FEARLESS REPORT.—The Randolph street Presbyterian sacrifices a body of "one part indulged in about equal quantities of rotted theologicanda and self-satisfactions over its great reliability and efficiency as a vehicle of news. It deals largely in exclusive intelligence. A few days ago it published a so-called Court Record, and yesterday's issue brought out a report of Agassiz' lecture which was equally remarkable. The fact is, that the Times cut out the report from an Eastern paper, and—chose the evening-time. Still it employs a large corps of reliable and superior reporters, at large salaries. No one doubts it.

HUGH JOHNSON AGAIN.—That notorious wife-beater, Hugh Johnson, was charged again yesterday before Justice Ogilvie with assaulting and threatening his wife Maggie—the fourth time during the last three months that this brute has been charged with this offense. He was fined for a similar offense less than a fortnight ago. On Saturday last Johnson went to an Irish wake, and on returning abused his wife so severely that she has not been able to leave her house. He also threatened repeatedly to kill her. The complainant could not appear in court yesterday, the prosecuting evidence being given by her son, a child about eleven years old. His Honor after severely reprimanding the prisoner for his cowardly conduct, fined him $100 and costs for the assault, and bound him over in the sum of $500 to appear at the Circuit Court. Prisoner was removed in default of bail.

FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION.—The Commission now has rooms of its own at 68 Washington street, which will be open daily during business hours. Rev. Jacob R. Shipherd has accepted the position of permanent Corresponding Secretary, and to him all communications (except such as should be addressed to the Treasurer) should be addressed. Freight will be stored as heretofore at the Illinois Central Freight House, but the shipping clerk will be found during business hours at the Rooms of the Commission, as above, ready and willing to despatch goods as soon as they can have their contributions called for by sending their address to the Corresponding Secretary, or they may be sent to the Rooms when perfectly convenient. Donations of money should be sent to Mr. Hubbard Winslow, Treasurer. We understand that the Committee of City Collections will invite the Pastors of the city to present the work of the Commission to their respective churches at an early day, and take collections for its treasury.

WHO SHALL DECIDE WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE.—We commended somewhat strongly a short time since upon the fact that the members of the medical profession disagreed strongly about the true definition of erysipelas. A recent occurrence in our city demonstrates that in a disease as strongly marked as small pox the disciples of Esculapius may differ as widely, and carry their belief in dress so far that they are willing to back their opinions up with medical diagnosis with money. Mr. L. was sick. His physicians, Dr. C., said it was not small pox. Somebody else's physician was called in and said it was, and ordered him a hundred dollars that he could not have small pox. Dr. C. was willing that his opinion was worth a hundred dollars, and "put up the money." The decision was referred to three professors of Rush Medical College. In due time they decided that L. did not have the small pox, and Dr. C. pocketed the money.

THE 12TH CAVALRY.—The 12th cavalry, Col. Hasbrouck Davis commanding, left Camp Fry yesterday morning, and marched to the entrance of the Chicago and St. Louis railroad for St. Louis, where they will receive their arms and equipments. It is expected that they will, after being mounted, proceed at once to New Orleans to join the cavalry expedition which is now being fitted out under the direction of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, and under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Banks' staff. This regiment, the first in the Northwest called to the assistance under the Re-enlistment Act, goes into the field under tried officers and with the promise of an honorable record. We cannot doubt but their record in the future will be as brilliant as that in the past, and that they will reflect honor upon the city which has furnished the prodigy of a soldiery, and the regiment which has furnished so large a number of brave men to the maintenance of the 19th cavalry, as she has in very many of the regiments now battling for the cause of truth, and its career will be watched with concern by all.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Early yesterday morning, three trackmen on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad left the city on a hand car, to inspect the track between the city and Lyons. Before the train left the city, the car was loaded with a number of tools, and the men took their seats on the car. They had not proceeded more than a mile from the city, when the car struck a switch, and was thrown from the track. The men were all thrown off, and the car was completely wrecked. Two of the men escaped with slight injuries, but the third, Thomas Hall, had his leg broken. He was taken to the residence of his brother, on Illinois street, near the Illinois Central Railroad depot, and Dr. Wheeler was called in to attend to his injuries. Hall is a Scotchman, and has been employed by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company for some years. He is married, and has a family residing in this city.

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THE WEATHER.—Since the lifting days wherein the new year signalized its advent, we have calmly enjoyed the weather. The present beautiful sunny days, with the thermometer ranging from 30° to 40° above zero, and gladsome days, and not too cold nights, are not the phenomena which usually distinguish the month of February. Even the west from which the month in part signs its name is warm, perhaps, during February of the face of the filling earth is washed, and all the dirt and accumulations of a cold winter dissipated by the go (by)ing rain, to make it pure and clean for the fine blooms of glorious Spring. No great storms have visited us, and unless the last half of the month is worse than the first, the maiden will find us dry and disagreeable and unless she differ from the ordinary of her sex will pout and feel, and possibly rant to a fit of weeping. She will not fancy our inclement habits and want of thrift. But the weather is glorious, notwithstanding, and we are not to be in a hurry to find fault. Perhaps by a month hence, the snow is not entirely done of us, but a few days of genial sun will settle that, and perhaps the Skating Park, too. At the Washington Park, there is a constant contest between the sun and the snow to see which shall prevail. The sun has been on a race now, heretofore, but to-day we learn that frost is a few lengths ahead. On the other hand, the snow will gain advantage again, and in a few days being all to standing at the score.

UNKNOWN SOLDIER KILLED BY A RAILROAD TRAIN.—An unknown was held yesterday afternoon upon the body of a soldier who was found dead upon the C. R. I. & P. track, at the foot of Twenty-second street. The deceased was identified by a letter found in his pocket, addressed to Mr. O'Connor, 7261 Wabash, who from some one besides owned, saw a man answering to deceased's description, answering also to the name of Thomas Hall, walking along the track between the Twenty-second street crossing and the Illinois Central Freight House, the Fifth Ward police station, on the morning of the 9th inst. Whether Hall left the car or was thrown from them, or jumped from them, or was pushed off, or fell off, or was run over by the front car of a freight train coming from the south, or by a train of the Illinois Central Railroad coming from the north, or by a train of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, or by a train of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad coming from the west, or by a train of the Michigan Southern Railroad coming from the east, or by a train of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad coming from the east, or by a train of the Michigan Central Railroad coming from the east, or by a train of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad coming from the north, or by a train of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad coming from the west, or by a train of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad coming from the south, or by a train of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad coming from the south, or by a train of the Chicago and Southern Railroad coming from the south, or by a train of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad coming from the south, or by a train of the Chicago and Lake Shore Railroad coming from the north, or by a train of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad coming from the north, or by a train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad coming from the north, or by a train of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad coming from the west, or by a train of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad coming from the west, or by a train of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad coming from the south, or by a train of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad coming from the south, or by a train of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad coming from the south, or by a train of the Chicago and Lake Shore